POTATO-GROWERS AND THE MILLS BILL. AN IMPORTANT FARM PRODUCT PRACTICALLY PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

The Mills bill, by not mentioning potatoes specifically, leaves it in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to classify them with "vegetables in their natural state or in brine," which the bill puts on the free list. The Republicans in the House, en debating the bill, called attention to this, and asked that potatoes be mentioned specifically, so there hould be no question as to the duty remaining on hem. "Oh," said the Democrats, "that is unnecessary." In thus disregarding the importance of this interest and attempting to deceive the farmers, the Democrats have lost thousands of votes. Their real esire and attitude are well known, as in both the Morrison bill of 1886 and the original Mills bill natoes were openly put on the free list. The Mills now tries to accomplish by trickery what did not succeed when openly attempted. acitly refers potatoes back to the tariff of 1883,

free vegetable clause so as to include them.

The potato crop is to a great many farmers more important than the wool crop. Few farmers near large towns do not raise potatoes for market, while in counties like Washington, Saratoga, Rensselaer and others in the centre of the State, this crop is the leading product and is shipped in great quantities to this city.

there is nothing to prevent a construction of the

Foreign competition has already struck a mosdamaging blow at this interest. The receipts of po-tatees in this city from October 1, 1887, to June 16, 1838, were 2,502,001 barrels, of which 1,533,509 barrels, or over 61 per cent, were imported. Pro-ducers and dealers were astounded. The year before nly 297,298 barrels were imported, out of the total receipts of 1,574,770 barrels. The result last season that nearly 300,000 barrels less of domestic polatoes were used in the city, and both dealers and of a want of a want of a

Since 1881 the business of growing pote many and Great Britain has largely Labor there is cheap, and the steamship freight is only 18 to 25 cents per barrel, while from points in this State the railroad freights run from 25 to 36 cents per barrel. It will be seen that the duty of 15 cents per bushel does not protect. Foreign producers can deliver and sell potatoes here as low as With labor and land at their 81 50 per barrel. present prices in this country, our farmers on average ms must have a market as high as \$2 a barrel or money. When freight, commission and other uses are deducted from this, it leaves about 40 cents a bushel as the price that shippers can afford to pay to farmers.

The reduction in the potato industry by no means affects farmers alone. It is the one large crop that annot be well handled by machinery. It must be dug and picked up by hand, and consequently employs a large proportion of farm labor. The loss of uch employment drives many farm laborers to compete for employment in towns and cities.

Railroads, canal boatmen and laborers in this city also feel the effect of the foreign competition. The New-York Central road carried less than 4,000 caroads last year, against 6,000 in previous years The number of canal-boats loaded with potatoes has also decreased from 250 or 300 a year to less than 200. Each boatload less means a loss of several

In this city about a dozen firms, employing over hundred shovellers, salesmen, bookkeepers and drivers, do business at the West Thirty-fourth-st, potato marhet. With perhaps one or two exceptions, every dealer will vote for Harrison, and most of their men will do the sames. The other potato dealers at the Eric and other stations feel the same way, and they reflect the feeling of the producers behind

The same state of things is found in other large markets, such as Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore; while along the Northern border, Canada, with fertile but cheap land and low labor, undersells the American producer in Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and other cities. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and New-Brunswick also send a great many potatoes to this city. At a rate of duty which insures a fair chance to home competition, their potatoes would be welcome, as they are usually of excellent quality. This cannot be said of much of the transatiantic

Both dealers and farmers want a tariff of 25 cents a bushel on potatoes, but they know too much to ectacle of New-York City depending on Great Britain, her provinces and Germany for one of its most important food supplies, it can hardly strike most important food supplies, it can hardly strike
the city consumer with pleasure. Eventually he
would get his potatoes no cheaper, domestic composition being once killed, while the market would
be subject nuch more to fluctuation and occasional
searcity. New-York has been accustomed to send
its food products, including potatoes, to famishing
tredand and other lands in need for so long that
it would be humiliating to have it go potatoless while
waiting for a foreign steamer. Finally, in case of
war or a short crop abroad, can we expect our foreign
friends its lock out for us before themselves? Will
Great Britain send us a season's supply of potatoes
and wool as her kindly warning that she proposes to
make war?

HATTERS LIKE THE SENATE BILL.

NEW-JERSEY WORKMEN THINK IT WILL GIVE

THEM WORK FOR THE WHOLE YEAR. The 4,000 hatters of Essex County, N. J., are The 4.000 latters of Passet County, N. S., and Mrs. Verbosity wanted a passage of years stirred up over the duty on hats, which has been increased in the Senate substitution bill from 30 per cent to 50 per cent, ad valorem, to include both finished and unfinished hats. This stops all undervaluations. One third of the hats worn in this country are imported. As the hatters have work only try are imported. As the hatters have work only creased in the Senate substitution bill from 30 per valuations. One third of the hats worn in this country are imported. As the hatters have work only tht months in the year and are idle one-third of the year, they naturally reason that with a higher duty to stop importations the one-third of the product now made abroad will give them four months more of work. This would amount to 250,000 dozen hats-When the Mills bill was pending a petition signed by 2,000 hatters of New-Jersey and Connecticut was given to Congressman Lehlbach, of the VIth New-Jersey District. He asked Mr. Mills to give a hear-ing to a delegation of the hatters, and was curtly refused. He then asked to be permitted to represent these hatters, and met another refusal

Mr. Lehlbach then went to the Senate Finance Committee and procured a hearing for the hatters, the result of which was the increase asked in the duty. The Senate bill was made public on a Thursday. That night Democratic speakers in Orange Valley, a large hatting centre, impudently asserted that there was no increase in the duty in the Senate bill, which made no mention of hats. The falsehood was premptly nailed, and the hatters are still in-dignant over the attempted deception. Seven-eighths of these men are Democrats, but the prospect of better work and wages is rapidly converting them. In Orange Valley, for example, there were not enough Republicans two years ago to man the polls. Now there is a Harrison and Morton Club.

In round numbers the hatting industry in New In round numbers the hatting industry in New-Jersey and Connecticut amounts to \$5,000,000 capital, \$25,000,000 in products, 18,000 hands, and \$8,000, 000 in wages. In New-Jersey there are eighty-four 2rms engaged in manufacturing hats. Prices have been depressed since 1880, and wages have been correspondingly affected. The duty of 50 per cent will start a boom in the industry such as it has not known since the war. The hatters are waking up to the fact. The Orange and Newark hatters have sent papers and documents to their brethren in Connecticut, showing the prospects for the trade if the Senate bill should pass, and urging the expediency of voting for Harrison and protection.

THE MORGAN FAMILY OF HORSES.

THE MORGAN FAMILY OF HORSES.

From The Boston Post.

1 observe in "The American Cultivator" for this week the first part of an excellent short history of Justin Morgan, the famous horse from whom the Morgan family is derived. It seems to be proved, though not perhaps quite conclusively, that the original Morgan was sired by a horse called the True Briton, or Beautiful Boy, and he in turn was descended from Traveller, an imported racer, very nearly pure Arabian. Nothing whatever, I believe, is known about the dam of the great Justin. A history of the Morgan family, written by Mr. D. C. Linsley, if I do not mistake, was published a good many years ago, and the account in "The Cultivator" agrees substantially with that, although some new proofs are supplied. Another history, or else a revision of Mr. Linsley's book, I am not sure which, is in course of preparation by a Vermont enthusiast, and I am looking cagerly for its publication. Everybody knows that the Morgans were, and are, celebrated for endurance, docility and toughness—all these qualities being distinctly Arabian. Of late, moreover, Morgan stock has proved an excellent foundation for trotting horses, and at the recent New-England Breeders' meeting the frequency of this "cross" was remarkable.

MOUNT DESERT AS AN AUTUMN RESORT.

Mount Desert is progressive. Even its wonderful success as a summer resort does not satisfy it. A movement is now in progress to make on the island an autumn resort. A journey of only fiftern miles from Bar Harbor will bring one into a mountain and seal habe district, lying between Green Mountain and Seal Harbor, as far from the ocean to all appearances, as the White Mountains, so the projectors of the new movement say. The Mount Desert and Eastern Shore

Land Company has purchased large tracts of land in this district, opened up a large number of sites for cottages, has in contemplation a new road that will shorten the distance from Bar Harbor and expects to be ready to introduce the place to the summer visitors next season, when it is expected that many will be so charmed with the place as to prolong their stay on that favored isle much longer than they have been accustomed to do.

WHY THE SOUTH FAVORS CLEVELAND.

COLONEL WADE, OF SAVANNAH, OUTLINES THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

Colonel Edward C. Wade, of Savannah, who was United States marshal in his State for five years, and also served for ten years in the Internal Revenue Bureau, was visiting friends at No. 161 West Thirtyfourth-st. recently. He is a tall, soldierly looking nan, who smiles mostly with his eyes, his firm mouth being half concealed by a big gray mustache. While he and his seven brothers were fighting in the Confederate army during the war, his aged father and mother, good Methodists with Northern memories, ere praying that the Union army might be preserved. After the war Colonel Wade was almost the only man in his county who dared to proclaim himself a Republican. His acquaintance among leading politicians is extensive and few men have a better knowledge of politics in the South. . To a Tribune reporter he said: "Democratic leaders in the South feel that they are virtually running the Government so long as Mr. Cleveland is President. They are bending all their energies to keep Mr. Cleveland in office, and the South will be solid for the Democratic ticket. It is a little amusing to hear some Northern Democrats say that Mr. Cleveland's re-election would not be a step toward free trade. Southern Democrats are bound to have free trade if Mr. Cleveland gets another term. The desire for free trade is traditional in the South. It was there before the war and it was bred in the of the Southern Democrat. Free trade, he thinks, would mean cheap labor to take the place of vanished farmers lost money, many domestic potatoes rotting, slave labor, cheaper living and better prices for cotton, lumber and turpentine. In a few districts, where manufactories have been built, there is a tendency to recognize the value of a protective tariff, but generally there is a prevailing belief that protection for American industries helps the North at the ex-

pense of the South. "The Prohibition movement has been making some progress in the South, but most of the Prohibitie Rev. Sam Small will run for State Senator in Atlanta, I understand, but his followers will vote for Cleveland, Judging by his talk, the Prohibitionists hope to succeed by first helping the Democrats to break up the Republican party and afterward by demolishing the Democratic party. The Democrats of the South will welcome the efforts of Northern Prohibitionists to the point of defeating the Republican party in a National campaign, and no further." will vote for the Democratic Presidential ticket. The

ORANGE DEMOCRATS ARE DISHEARTENED. Republican prospects in the hatting districts of Orange and its vicinity are daily growing brighter, and the utmost enthusiasm pervades the party. Three of the most prominent hat manufacturers. Michael Barry, of Barry, Quinlan & Co.; Hugo Fischer of McChesney & Fischer, and James I. Carr, of Brennan & Carr, all life-long Democrats, are openly pledged to vote for Harrison and Morton and Protec-Nor is this all. They are actively at work circulating campaign documents and personally putting the position of the Republican party before their operatives in so convincing a shape that they are The factory of E. V. Cenmaking many converts. nett & Co., in Orange Valley, is largely changed from a solid Democratic slop to a sort of Republican headquarters. The converts from the rank and file of the Democratic party are too numerous too mention

Orange may be safely counted on for a Republican Orange may be safely counted on for a Fepublican majority, the m re sar guine Republicans even claiming the Third Ward, a Democratic stronghold. The Pemocratic leaders are disheartened and do not seem to be able to rouse themselves from their aparly. The meetings that have been held have had a number of Southern brigadiers for speakers from time to time, and their rank free trade utterances have disgusted many Democrats and done more harm than good to the party. On the other hand, the Republican managers have put bright, able men in the field, and their meetings have been large and enthusiastic.

CUT IT SHORT. From Toe Lincoln Journal.

From Tae Lincoln Journal.

The expression "cut it short" is spiced with wisdom. If men would cut out these three simple, unostentations words and paste them in their hats for frequent reference, there wouldn't be as many sights, and groans and heartaches in the world. People wouldn't dislocate their Jaws yawning so much if there was more "cutting short" done. For instance, when a tedious man commences to tell a tedious story, and in the course of it roams from one subject to another until he has exchausted all the subjects on the books, what a relief it would be if he would cut it short. And when a dergyman, a patient, holy man who means well, gets along to sixthly and seventhly, and then proposes to review the libble from Genesis to Revelation, it is not implous or irreverent to wish that he would cut it short. The net results in the way of salvation would also be greater if he would cut it short. When a lawyer is delivering an eloquent address to a jury he frequently labors under the gross misapprehension that the more talking he does the greater service will he render his client. But the juryman has a good deal that is human about him, and the lawyer's chances would be greater if he cut it short. Pale and spirituelle reader, as you journey adown the sunlit pathway of life. As whether you may be talking or singing, cut it short. And those with whom you have come in contact during your life will weep a number of tears when you are dead, and hire a man to see that your grave is kept green. is kept green.

THE FORGETFUL BOY.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Mrs. Verbosity wanted a package of yeast powder

Then raising her voice, she called; "Willie!"

"Yes, ma."
"You come here this minute: I'm in a great hurry.
I want a yeast cake down to the store, and I don't want you to forget what I send you for. I don't want baking powder, same as I had yesterday, but a yeast cake. One of them tin-foil cakes, Willie. yeast cake. "Yes, ma."

"Did you hear what I said?"
"No, ma."

"No, ma."
"Oh, you do try my patience so. Come here this minute."

"Oh, you do try my passess."

The bov appears.

"Now, I want a yeast cake—how came that mud on your coat? You're been playing in the dirt again; I'll tell your father when he gets home. It's not baking powder I want. Turn your coat collar down. Now don't you come home with nutmegs, like you did yesterday, nor with clinamon, like you did the day before, when you were told to get citron. Your coat is buttoned wrong. Don't you forget, now.

"The boy escaped to the street, when the anxious and painstaking matron called out from the window;

"Now, don't you stop to play with those Mantrangialo boys, like you did last week, and keep out of French's back yard—do you hear? It's yeast you're going for, yeast; not turnips, nor carrots, nor any kind of vegetables—I got them this morning, you know. Remember, you've got a bad memory, and don't—"

But the boy was out of hearing.

on't—"

Hut the boy was out of hearing.

He brought back a can of preserved peaches.

He had a bad memory.

A WESTEEN WOMAN'S LONG BEARD.

A WESTEEN WOMAN'S LONG BEARD.

From The Chicago Herald.

A Chicago newspaper man, who went to Atlanta, Ga., to accept a position on "The Constitution," recently came across a paragraph in a country exchange to the effect that a young woman named Littlejohn, residing in Jacksonville, Ala., had a beard five feet and nine inches in length. This was such an unusual statement that the Atlanta scribe clipped it and inclosed it bere to Ned Kohl, of Kohl & Middleton, the dime museum men, whom he had known when in Chicago. He called Kohl's attention to the "freak" in his letter and wrote that she might be worth look in his letter and wrote that she might be worth look in gup. The museum man at once wrote letters to both the postmaster and the editor of the paper at Jacksonville, asking about Miss Littlejohn and making her a big offer to appear at his museums if she really had such an abnormal growth of beard. A few days after he received the following letter from the Jacksonville editor in answer to his inquiries, and he is still laughing over it:

Kohl & Middleton, No. 150 Clark st., Chicago.

Your favor at hand in regard to Littlejohn woman with heard five feet nine inches long. This is a local joke which grew out of the woman's marrying a man named Beard. Yours,

L. W. GRANT.

TATTOOING CONVICTS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

TATTOOING CONVICTS FOR IDENTIFICATION.
From The Buffalo Express.

"The latest fad in prisonment management," said a prison official, "is tattooing. It is a ready means of identification, and is bound to become popular in prison management. My idea is to tattoo a convict every time he is imprisoned, and then we'll have his record as clear as the moon at midnight. Let each penal institution adopt a different mark or monogram and the problem of identifying convicts will be solved. It is the simplest and best system yet proposed. To some persons it may seem as harsh as branding, but it isn't. Tattooing isn't painful, and the marks could be put on the convict's back, arms or legs, and would not embarrass reformed convicts. Tattooing is new followed in several penal institutions abroad, and I understand that it is to be introduced in the State prison at Joilet, Ill. It might be a good thing to try in the Eric County Penitentiary."

KEPT HOME BY THE WEATHER.

. POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS.

IRISH AMERICANS DENOUNCE THE CHARGE THE COLLINS SLANDER CALLS FORTH A PROTEST

FROM 20,000 OF THEM-THE ADMIN-ISTRATION RESPONSIBLE.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
Sir: In addition to the list of names signed to the address protesting against P. A. Cellins's unworthy effort to shift responsibility for the British Extradition Treaty from the shoulders of Grover Cleveland's Administration, where it rightly belongs, many prominent Irish Nationalists write me, heartily indersing the protest and requesting that their names be added to the roll. It is, of course, now too late. I do wish, however, you would publish the name of Patrick Egan late general treasurer of the Irish Land League, and ex-president of the Irish National League of America, a man who has labored as long and as successfully in the cause of Ireland as any Irishman living.
At this point Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon

the man who first gave utterance and inspiration to the Irish National prayer, "God Save Ireland," hands me the following letter from W. E. Robinson, of whose services to Ireland it is superfluous for me to sy

No. 92 Second-ave., Brooklyn, Not. 2, '84.

Dear Condon: I did not receive your telegrap till to-day. I agree with you in denouncing the charges against Republican Senators on the Extradi ion freaty. Very truly yours.

W. F. ROBINSON.

The British Extradition Treaty, as shows by the Republican members of the Committee or Foreign Affairs, is an Administration measure, stiffed signed by Mr. Cleveland's representative in London, offered for approval in the Senate by Senator Morgan

offered for approval in the Senate by Seator Morgan, of Alabama, a Democrat and the frient and defender of Cleveland's foreign policy in the Seate, but which the Senate has to this day refused to railfy. I have also received the following telegram signed by John F. Finnerty, P. T. Barry, J. O'Ndil Russell, and 20,000 Irish-Americans of Chicago. "Your refutation of the Collin slander upon the Republican United States Senate, hat alone has stood between us and free trade since Cleveland's election, and baffled his pro-British Cablest from surrendering American rights to England and Canada, and refused to pass the Infamous Bayard-helps-Rosebery Extradition Treaty to surrender fish political exiles to England, is complete, timey and effective."

Very truly yours.

New-York, Nov. 3, 1888.

Very truly yours. New-York, Nov. 3, 1888.

THE TRUTH ABOUT A CAMPAIGN LETTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In "The World of October 11 was an article oncerning the Norwak Iron Works. It seems that for campaign purpose some one has undertaken some imaginary corresponence from here. In the first place, the members of this firm are kind and courteous to their employes, and do all in their power to make us comfortable wille in the shop. As to the concern's being "had pressed," that is all petty spite; business is booning, and we have all that we can do. There has been no "lay-off" in three years. The wages paid in this shop are as good as those paid in

any machine shop in the State.

For convertence's sake the wages have always been inclosed in an envelope, put in our time-books, and handed to us during working hours every Saturday aformeon. The envelope system, on which "The World" deells at such length, has been used here for years; one lot of wrappers advertised a clothing firm, years; one lot of wrappers advertised a clothing firm, another a druggist; and now—a happy idea—we use a campaign envelope. As to using this envelope to intimicate or buildoze the men, that is all nosh. This firm has never needdled with the Order of American Mechanics; what they did was to lay off two men belonging to that society. Of the fifty-nine employes here, forty-one are Republicans, sixteen Democratis, one is a Copperhead, and one is a "sorchead."

Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 13, 1888. AN EMPLOYE.

TELL THE PEOPLE THE TRUTH. o the Editor of The Iribune.

Sir: Some people are inclined to criticise Governor Foraker's speeches because he smites the Democracy hip and thigh for their action toward the disfranchises class in the South. Let Foraker go on and tell the truth; is the country again to become a vast plantation for the purpose of breeding brigadiers of the Roger Q. Mills stripe? This country must be all free trade or all for protection, the doctrine which made the land we live in and the land we love great and prosperous and happy. Tell the truth, Governor Foraker. A country with a majority of disfranchised voters in three States can't live long, unless t becomes the South all the way up to the Canada line. When a Democrat talks to me about the "bloody shirt," I say, "who bloodied the shirt!"

Newark, N. J., Oct. 11, 1888. JERSEYMAN.

THE SAME OLD SCHEME TO GET VOTES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have had my attention drawn to the wonder ful tearing up of all the New-York streets. A Demo cratic friend told me that it was the intention of the Democratic managers to have 100,000 men in their cuploy in the Democratic cities whose votes they could influence for Cleveland.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1888.

A DESPERATE EFFORT TO SAVE HIMSELF. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Democratic speakers and papers are applauding Sackville. The people of this country are aware of The unity of purpose between himself and the Presi Administration and the English Government as to the result of the pending election. The Administration has been only too glad to receive the assistance of British writers, speakers and monied men to carry of the canvass. The British Minister gave expression to his sympathy in answer to one who asked his advice The unity of purpose between himself and the Presi dent, more than suspected, becomes a proven fact, and he President directs the Minister's passports to be presented. How long since the American people became devotees of one who hastens to turn state's widence to save his own down-fall? Never before, and next Tuesday will show that the time has not et come for such a humiliation. REPUBLICAN.

New-York, Oct. 31, 1888.

A SAMPLE OF THE PRESENT MAIL SERVICE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The mail service seems to grow werse and worse. On October 2 a letter addressed distinctly to Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was mailed at Scattle, Washington Territory, and was sent to Mt. Vernon, W. T., arriving on October 3. The intelligent official at that office calmly held the letter until October 5, before deciding to remail it to Scattle. The Scattle officials made a second effort on October 6, and matted the letter to its proper destination. It was delivered on October 13, eleven days after mailing and about four days late. This statement is verified by the postmarks on the envelope. Respectfully, M. Y. B. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oct. 15, 1888.

LAWLESS AND SHAMELESS DEMOCRATS. TRYING TO BREAK UP REPUBLICAN MEETINGS WITH ROTTEN EGGS.

The desperate straits to which the Democratic party as been driven by the desertion from its ranks of hundreds of voters who cannot stand free-trade doctrines has led them beyond the bounds of law and decency in their endeavors to counteract the tide which is setting so strongly in favor of Harrison and Morton and protection. Especially is this true it some parts of New-Jersey near this city, where the Democrats have on several recent occasions resorted to mob violence in the endeavor to break up Republican mass-meet-ings. "The Bayonne Times" of October 4 gave an ac-count of an outrage perpetrated at a meeting held he evening before at Bergen Point, of which the following are the details:

The First and Fourth Ward Republican Club at-

empted to parade in uniform in Eighth-st. As soon as they left their headquarters they were surrounded by a mob of about 300 men and boys, who tried to reak up their ranks, yelling and jeering and throwing eggs, dirt and other missiles at the men in uni-form. This was continued outil the club reached the station, where they took the cars for Greenville. The police made no effort to protect the men until a mem her of the club demanded protection from an office who was standing upon the sidewalk, and even ther their efforts were so feeble as to be ineffectual. The windows of the club-roon were covered with rotten eggs and dirt, and a number of men were struck. Several strangers starding on the station platform The mob did for disperse until after the departure of the train for Greenvile.

Another outrage of a similar character took place on the same evening in the "Horseshoe" district, at Pavonia-ave, and Grove-st., Jersey City. A crowd of over 15,000 had gathered to witness the raising of a Harrison and Morton banner, and to listen to a speech by ex-Assemblyman Terence J. McDouald, a former Democrat. The majority of the crowd were Demopersocrat. The insports of the crown were perso-crats, and it immediately became evident that they intended to break up the meeting. In anticipation of trouble, thief of Police Murphy and Inspector Lange were present with thirty policemen. The scene when Mr. McDonald attempted to speak was ndescribable. Ten thousand fists were shaken at him and hoots and yells rent the air. He spoke for about ten minutes, and was constantly interrupted by coal and potatoes thrown upon the platform. Other and potatoes thrown upon the platform. Other spenkers who attempted to be heard were received in the same manner, and pandemonium reigned during the whole meeting. There were fourteen arrests made by the police, and many more heads broken. It is by such methods as these that the Democrats of New-Jersey are conducting a "campaign of intellect," and hope to keep the State in the Democratic fold.



Estands unrivalled for SIMPLICITY STRENGTH AND BEAUTY, and is absoutely free from any liability to get out of

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SOMETHING NEW IN MUSIC BOXES.

sesses the same rich, mellow sweetness of tone which has made the "SUBLIME HARMONY" box so justly popular, and is sold at a much lower price. It is made in over thirty different styles, and plays from six to twelv and an indefinite number with the "Interchangeable Cylinder" attachment, arranged in sets to suit every

All lovers of music should see this instrument, FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE

we have the greatest variety ever shown in this country of fine, high grade Musical Boxes, and interesting and unique Musical Novelties, such as Cuckoo Clocks, Musi-Plates, &c.

A rare musical treat for all who can visit our ware-M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,

Good Make and Design and at Very Moderate Cost.

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WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE LARGEST LINES

NEW STYLES.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Durable and Economical UPHOLSTERY.

DINING-ROOM FURNITUHE.

Great pains have been taken with our new style this department, and we can promise with certainty no larger or better line can be found in the city. All Soundly Constructed and Inexpensive

"Buy of the Maker."

Stores, 104, 106 & 108 WEST 14TH-ST.,

FOUR MEN PALL WITH AN ELEVATOR. Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Four men employed in the fac-tory of the Henderson-Soles Manufacturing Company were ascending in a small freight elevator to the fourth floor this morning, when the wire rope which sustained it gave way, and elevator and men descended to the ground below, a distance of fifty feet.
Although the results of the fall were serious, no one
was killed outright. All were badly hurt, two of them seriously. The injured men are Sidney J. Marion, tweaty-three years old, back injured and cut to the body; William A. Falk, age twenty-three years, left leg broken, head and face cut; Charles Seeley, twenty-one years, arm broken and face badly cut; Arthur Chenowith, eighteen years, thigh broken.

At the same warchouse yesterday James McGuirk, while on the fourth floor, lost his balance and fell down the other elevator shaft, and from injuries thus received died to-day. A year ago a workingman fell from the wails of the building and was killed.

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PE-TROLEUM EXCHANGE.

The same than the same the same the same the same					
Names.	Open-	High-	Low- est.	Clos-	Share sold.
erial Nav Co am Cotton Oil Joston H & E New the Mil & St Paul thic & Northwestern central of N	01 % 51 % 66 111 % 100 138 %	21 % 51 % 66 % 111 % 90 130	21 % 51 ¼ 66 111 ¼ 90 138 ¾	2114 5114 6614 11114 90 139	146 296 506 4,726 106 106 576
ake Shore fex Central fassouri Pacific (Y L E & Western few York & New Eng. Forthern Pacific pref.	103% 13% 78% 28% 45% 60%	103 ¹ 4 18 ³ 4 78 ³ 5 28 ¹ 4 45 ³ 4 60 ¹ 2	103 1356 7754 2854 4454 6052	103% 77% 28% 44% 60%	486 427 877 300 1,786 100 156
regon Riv & Navi regon Transcon mila & Reachn nichmond & W Point, mion Pacific Vestern Union, Vis Cen	08% 49% 49% 64% 84%	9334 30 4034 20 64 4 8434 17%	93 % 40 % 28 % 64 84 %	30 49 % 28 % 64 % 17 %	150 120 10,030 2,470 990 580 160

fiely Wanted.

APPRENTICES wanted to learn Prof.
ASommer's tailor's dress cutting, 51 West
24th-st., 714 Gates-ave., Brooklyn.

A GENTS WANTED for fast-selling staph A household article: big profits. DANN-MEYER MFG, CO., 6 City Hall place, N. Y.

A CTIVE MAN, about 20, wanted for city trade; will be instructed in our business and salary paid while learning. Apply at store coner 4th-ave, and 16th-st.

A GENTS WANTED.—Gold watch free; good commissions. Address O'KEEFE & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.

fielp Wanted.

ARE YOU seeking employment? The Add, reliable Metropolitan Agency caprocure for good men excellent position among the best mercantile firms in the city from office and store managers, bookkeepers &c., to porters and drivers, coachmen an grooms. No matter what grade of employment you are seeking, call and see us Courtess to all; privacy if desired. We are stabilished many years and have the patron age and confidence of the largest firms in New-York. W. D. TRUE, 685 Broadway. W ANTED.-Strong boy that can drive horse and understands laundry business. 486 Broadway. WANTED.—A man, about 28, who is Wanted.—A man, about 28, who is quick to learn and willing to work; will be instructed and paid while learning. Apply at store, 102 East 16th-st. W ANTED.—Competent mai to fit trusses and sell surgical instruments; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. TRUSSES, Tribuse Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway. WANTED.—A thoroughly competent iterman speaking drag clerk, capable of taking charge, and possessing business ability; liberal conditions to right party. Address, stating age, experience and references, MILLER, Tribune Uptown Office, 1938 Bendieny. A.-LORD'S FRENCH CLEANING A.AND DYEING COMPANY WARE 10

1,238 Broadway. Miscellancons. A BROWN & CHAPMAN,
Public Accountants and Auditors,
Twenty years' experience in planning,
mravelling, auditing and periodically keeping books for firms, corporations, &c.,
46 and 48 New-as.

A trade; will be instructed in our business and salary paid while learning. A phily at store corber 4th-sve, and 16th-st.

A GENTS.—Reliable persons in every town address the STARR SILVERTORE M'FG CO., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

46 and 48 New-st.

A —WM. L. BARTUNG, ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, 35 AND 37 VESEY.

ST. (Telephone Murray 118.)

Address the STARR SILVERTORE M'FG CO., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. A DETECTIVE, 10 YEARS' experience,

A CO., Pittsberg, Penn.

POLISHER WANTED. A good polisher
on fine diamond work. C. MARLOW,
42 Maiden lane.

COOK. Wanted competent cook and launtrence. 213 West 234 ct. BILLIARD and POOL TABLES, also bit-liard supplies at lowest prices. GRIFFITH COMPANY, 10 4th-av. Consulting landscape engineer and garden architect; special arrangements made for permanent contracts; highest refer-oreness. Address N. N., Tribune Office. whence. 213 West 23d st.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address
and ability by a large house in the maperial business, to travel and represent to
architects the merits of standard goods of
acknowledged superiority, in daily use by
the profession; one acquainted with the
architectural profession preferred. Address
ABILITY, care New-York Tribune.

1,100 25

100

100

145 3712 8114

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOK EXCHANGE-NOV. 3.

THE OF ERAL LIST.

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D prf | ## D prf |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

BOYDS.

66% 96% 66% 574 195% 27% 88% 106% 98% 98% 41%

horses and Carriages.

HORSE BLANKETS;

SECOND-HAND BROUGHAM, of our own build, but little used and in elegant order, trimmed in green cloth, at a moderate price. D. B. DUNHAM, SON, corner of clinton and State siss., Brooklyn (4 blocks from South Ferry.

om South Ferry.

COUPE LANDAULET.

Six-Seat Reckaway.

1 Extension from Rockaway.
both in good order,
and
will be sold

very chean.

J. CURLEY

27 27 27 27 27 60% 60% 81% 84% 84% 84%

78 78 78

Total sales for the day

U. S. Currency 6s 98..... 5.000.....

ng 49% 49% 49% 49%

Co. 170 170 170 170

1512

108 108 108 108

Actal Sales. | Closing. | No

Op'g. 7gt. Low't Final. Bid. Ask'd sold. Total sales CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. San Francisco, Nov. 3, 1888.

MINING STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY STATEMENT Saturday, Nov. 3-p. m. By the operations of the Sub-Treasury in the

week ended last evening, which included the pay-

ment of \$1,313,392 for purchased bonds and the

receipt of \$610,000 for exchange on Western and Southern Sub-Treasuries, the New-York banks lost \$451,784 cash. A week ago our estimate gave the actual cash holdings as \$1,500,000 less than the sum of averages for that week. Following that estimate, to-day's bank statement of averages in showing a loss of \$2,154,700 cash indicates that the net interior movements of this week other than through the Treasury amounted to little, and that the banks actual cash at the close of business yesterday was approximately the sum reported in the statement. The reported decline of \$746,200 in deposits is only about one-half of the decline the other changes call for. The statement results in a loss to the surplus reserve of \$1,968,150, and leaves it at \$13,730,250, against

\$0,786,550 November 5, 1887, and \$5,632,900 November 6, 1886.
The following compares the totals of statements of October 27 and November 3: October 27 and November 3:

October 27.

November 3.

Differences.

Loans \$333,700,400 \$4394,410,900 Inc. \$704,500 \$59e.1e. \$237,600 \$6994,410,900 Inc. \$704,500 \$59e.1e. \$92,460,700 \$90,003,100 Inc. \$2,371,600 Inc. \$12,870,100 Inc. \$12,870,100

Total reserve. \$120,331,800 \$118,177,100 Dec.\$2,154,700 ag'st deposits. 104,633,400 104,445,850 Dec. 186,550

Surplus....... \$15,698,400 \$13,730,250 Dec.\$1,968,150 The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$118,557,562; balances, \$6,767,494. For the week: Exchanges, \$671,-138,259; balances, \$34,892,970. The day's speculation was dull and feature

The day's speculation was dull and restained less. The total transactions amounted only to 45,848 shares, and the fluctuations hardly exceeded 1.4 per cent, and the final prices were barely changed from the first. Preparation for the Republican parade appealed to the patriotic sentiment of the Stock Exchange more forcibly than the possible profits of a day's trading. The Government bond market was dull. Bid for currency 6s were advanced 1-2a1 per cent Annexed are the closing quotations:

U.S. 15a, 1891, reg. 1074,1073, U.S. cur. 6s, 1896, U.S. 45a, 1891, con. 1084,1085, U.S. cur. 6s, 1897, 18, 48, 1807, reg. 1274,1275, U.S. cur. 6s, 1893, U.S. 6s, 1807, con. 1274,1275, U.S. cur. 6s, 1893, 122 U.S. cur. 6s, 1893, 124 U.S. cur. 6s, 1894, 124 U.S. cur. 6s, 1895, 124 U.S. cur. 6s, 1896, 1895,

The business in State issues was covered by sales of Tennessee settlement 3s at 70 1-2. There were no transactions in city bank stocks.

The market for railway bonds was fairly active. Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues again were strong; the 7s at 91, the 6s at 61 5-8, and the 5s rose 11-2 to 58 3-8. Kansas City and Omaha firsts further advanced 1 per cent to 91 3-4. St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts were active at 88a87 1-2, and seconds at 32 1-8a 32. Reference is made to our full report of bond sales.

sales.
Of unlisted securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, Cotton Seed Oil certificates sold (3,400) at 51 3-4a51 1-2a51 7-8, Chicago Gas (700) at 39 3-4a39 1-2. Richmond and Alleghany, D. and M. receipts (100) at 15 1-4, Georgia Pacino seconds (85,000) at 50, and incomes (85,000) at 57. Buffalo Iron Mining (300) at 50a6 25.

The money market was nominal with the quotation 11-2a2 1-2 per cent. tation 1 1-2a2 1-2 per cent.

The Sub-Treasury was debtor to the Clearing Rouse \$694,829.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$490,862, and the internal revenue receipts were \$450,734. The United States Treasury received \$258,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

 Ioliows:
 1887.

 New-York
 \$125,000

 Boston
 158,100

 Philadelphia
 101,000

 Chicaso
 55,000

 Miscellaneous
 417,306
 United States bonds to secure National bank note circula-tion as follows:

Currency 6s \$3,468,000
Four and one-half per cents 63,452,459
Four per cents 99,749,600
Bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$248,750; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$3,548,300. National bank note circulation outstanding—currency notes, \$239,168,831; gold notes, \$188,987; against which is held the sum of \$86,615,491.

In London British consols were easier at 97 3-8 and 97 5-8 respectively for money and account. American railways were dull at figures generally batter than concurrent here figures. At Paris French 3 per cents were firmer at 82,50. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a specie loss of 5,280,000 marks.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT NEW-YORK.

1836. 1887. 1888.

Dry goods \$1.443.303 81.819.497 81.733.115

Gen'l merchandise. 6.956.904 6.466.214 6.935.285 Total for week . \$8,400.207 \$8,225,711 \$8,668,401 Previously rep'ted. 360,720,400 390 322,894 386,512.585 Total since Jan. 1. \$309,120,607 \$398,548,605 \$395,180,986

663₉ 11,000 907₈ 2,000 607₈ 14,000 57 3,000 1053₄ 4,000 88 15,000 1054 12,000 903₈ 2,00 903₈ 2,00 941₈ 10,000 415₈ 13,000 IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW-YORK For the week . . . \$1,445.641 \$338.105 \$27.152 Previously rep'ted. 10,003.704 37,894,724 6,582,735 Total since Jan. 1. \$20,580,345 \$38,202,820 \$0,600,911 EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

For the week . . . \$179,194 \$248,205 \$124,980 Previously rep'ted. 45,550,223 15,301,083 30,832,314 . \$126,000 Total since Jan. 1. \$45,729,417 \$15,549,288 \$30,977,294

Dressmaking.

ONE BREWSTER
One J. Curley
DOUBLE VILLAGE CART.
One J. Curley
DOUBLE White
LEATHER TOP BUCKBOARD.
Must be sold for want of room.
J. QURLEY,
Brooklyn.
Brooklyn. DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; would like a few more engagements by the day at \$3 per day; designer, first-class fitter and stylish draper; best city reference. Address C. A., Box 9, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway. P. D. RESSMAKER. By person accustomed for the process with the process work; stylish draper; person feet fitter; would like a lew more engagements by the day. Address M. C., 270 West

HORSE BLANKETS;
upward of 10.000 offered at unusually
GREAT BARGAINS.
Horse Blankets at lower prices than elsewhere in Now-York
MONEY REFUNDED.
Plush, Wood and Fur Robes at fleures
DEFYING COMPETITION.
Money may be saved and a far better selection obtained by dealing with a house exclusively in the
HORSE CLOTHING AND HORSE GOODS
Lusiness. Great inducements in DRESSMAKERS and improvers, do not waste your time at the old system of dress cutting; no machines nor charts; no condinations, but a simple tailor's square rule and a new way of measuring; Prof. Sommer, just from England, by which no rolitting is required; adopted by the English royalty; vacancies waiting, 51 West 24th-st. HORSE CLOTHING AND HORSE GOOL
Lustiness. Great inducements in
FAWN TRICK BLANKETS.
JOHN MOORE, Manufacturer,
53 to 59 Warren st.
SECOND HAND TOP WAGONS, a
weights and prices: Physicians' Phatons and Buggles, Rackaways, Coupe
Broughams, Carence Phoetons, DepWagons, Village Carts, Surreys, Bucboards, Wagonster, Whitechapel Cart.
144, 146, 148, 152, 154 East 315-8t.

DRESSMAKER - A first-class dressman by the day in private families or take work home; fitter and draper; perfect figuranteed; highest references. 100 West 421-8t.

A24-8.

DRESSMAKER—By a Parisian; waiking and evening dresses, tailor suits, specalty; perfect fitting. 130 West 10th-8t.

DRESSMAKER and MILLINER—To ge over the strength of the day in private families; long experience; original designer, perfect fitter, stylish draper, remodels; references unexceptionable. Address by letter only Mrs. S. JOHNSTONE, 167 East 109th-8t. DRESSMAKEL.—By a perfect fitter, to families; tailor suita, coars, &c.; best reference, Address 1 week, M., 647 8th-ave. HENRIPTTE MICHEL DURRAND, dresses, moderate prices; also imported dresses and triuming.

LADIES TAUGHT DIESSMAKING, cubting, &c.; write for circular; positions guaranteed. PROP. STONE'S, 345 5th-ave-

L ADIES, if you are tired of your dress-maker who has spelled your dress, of kept you so many times at fitting, call and see Prof. Sommer's new place, just opened, at 51 West 24th-st., who makes any kind of garments; also tailor finish, not needing any fitting; adopted by the English royalty riding habits a specialty.

State-st, and Boerum place, Brooklyn.

to the state of th